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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1903.

## Daily Calendar of American History

November 4.

1775—Congress orders a battalion of  
troops to protect Georgia.  
1782—Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey,  
elected President of Continental Con-  
gress.1791—Gen. Arthur St. Clair's expedition  
against the Indians of Ohio surprised  
and routed.1876—Steamship Pacific founders be-  
tween San Francisco and Portland—200  
lives lost.

## Honors Nearly Even.

Democrats Have Slight Advantage in  
Yesterday's Elections.

Now that it is all over—the election, we mean—and we are able to calmly review the result, it seems that there was much ado about nothing. The voters in the several States where elections were held simply decided whom should hold the offices, they did not determine any vital issue and, generally speaking, the outcome was as anticipated. On the whole, perhaps the Democrats made some gains; they have at least held their own in Maryland, Kentucky, Rhode Island, and Mississippi, and, in addition, have gained a United States Senator from Maryland and achieved a notable victory in Greater New York.

In both Maryland and Greater New York the result has some significance: in the first because of the prestige it will give Senator Gorman in Democratic councils; in Greater New York, because the triumph of Tammany is regarded by Democrats generally as indicative of victory for their party in the State next year.

The Republican gains are in such places as to give the party little or no advantage nationally. For instance, they have made great gains in Ohio, but the Buckeye State was reasonably assured to them anyway, and a large majority brings added glory, but no better results than a small one. Ohio is a Republican State, but the reason it was overwhelmingly so yesterday is because of Democratic displeasure with the leadership of Tom Johnson. The Republicans also make some slight gains in the New York Legislature, but as that body will not select a United States Senator next year this victory will be barren of results. They failed to retrieve their lost ground in Rhode Island, and they have some cause for alarm lest next year they may have difficulty in electing a Legislature which will choose a successor to their leader in the Senate, the Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich.

Republican victory was anticipated in Massachusetts, but by a reduced majority. Governor Bates, however, held his own, being re-elected by practically the same majority he received last year. The Republicans had a small chance in Kentucky, but lost it, while Mississippi and Iowa were Democratic and Republican, respectively, as everyone knew they would be. On the whole, therefore, whatever advantage was gained in the elections yesterday went to the Democrats, but it was so slight and of so little significance, that it cannot fairly be said to indicate a trend of sentiment toward that party next year.

## Consumption in Prisons.

Large Mortality From This Cause in the  
Eastern Penitentiary.

It is said that in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania twenty-three out of thirty of the inmates are victims of consumption. This may seem a fearful proportion, and it may indicate that the conditions of the prison are unsanitary. They probably are, in fact. No man can be perfectly healthy shut up in a cell and condemned to monotonous work without society. The criminal, however, is not a normal being in any conditions, and if allowed to lead the life of ordinary men while in prison, his criminal tendencies might be accentuated. Perhaps, after the scientific and philanthropic authorities have worked on the case long enough, some system may be evolved which will cure criminals instead of making them worse, as our present system undoubtedly does in the great majority of cases. The only definite good done by put-

ting a man in prison, under the present system, is that he is removed from the possibility of depredations for a greater or less period of time, and the terror of punishment may keep those who are not criminals from yielding to temptation. Whether they are better men for obeying the law simply through fear does not come into the discussion. We have not yet found any system for making men want to do right because it is right. We have learned how to protect ourselves, in a measure, from the attacks of law-breakers, and that is as far as the law has gone.

It is not expected that a prison will be a sanitarium, then. When it is considered that probably two-thirds of the convicts are infected with tuberculosis when they are sentenced, the statistics in question seem less surprising. Consumption is a disease to which criminals are peculiarly subject, owing to their mode of life, inherited tendencies, and special vices. The proportion of potential consumptives among ordinary people is large; it is not astonishing that among criminals it should reach the percentage of 76.

## The Pay of Firemen.

An Increase in the Appropriation for  
This Purpose Is Advisable.

When the Committee on Appropriations takes up this winter the recommendations for expenditures in the District there will doubtless be found many requests for increases in the different branches of the local government. Some of these requests should be heeded, others perhaps should not be, but there is one department of the District government which it seems to us might well stand an increase for the purpose of enabling the payment of better salaries.

As a rule the salaries of public officials and public servants in Washington compare favorably with those in other cities of the same size, but such is not the case in the Fire Department. The rank and file, the real fire-fighters, the men upon whom the citizens of Washington are dependent for the safety of their property and sometimes for the protection of their lives, are not well paid. The life of a fireman is filled with many hardships, and his remuneration is not commensurate with the service which he performs. The pay of the average fireman in Washington is only \$50 a month, scarce more than that of the day laborer, and far below that of the skilled workman. In return for this sum he renders much service which the public does not always take into consideration.

Contrary to the general idea upon the subject responding to alarms of fire and extinguishing flames is not the sole duty of the fireman; he has much labor to perform at the engine house, such as caring for the horses and the apparatus, besides remaining on watch; yet by far the most trying part of his duties, and the most essential, is the necessity of constant presence at his place of employment to be ready to respond to calls for service. This is a hardship which no other workman or public servant suffers. It is necessary that the fireman should remain at all times at his post of duty. Fifty dollars a month for the rank and file is insufficient remuneration, and it should be increased.

An increase to a reasonable amount will not greatly augment the District budget, and it should be made before added allowances are given other departments now better provided for in this respect. Economy in public expenditures is a good thing, but economy should not be hammered down to the point of niggardliness, where the service performed is worthy of better reward than is now given.

## Halloween Pranks.

The Idea That This Season Is One of  
Unlimited Riot.

Reports of the Halloween performances in various cities show that for some reason or other this season has come to be regarded, of late years, as a time of licensed riot and buffoonery. While a certain amount of gaiety is good for the soul, and it would not be at all bad for American cities to hold carnivals and holiday fiestas more often than they do, the rude horse-play which is some people's idea of a good time, is not desirable from any point of view.

Owing to the efforts of the police department, Washington has for some years been free from the grosser forms of this rioting. We have the police to thank for the fact that people going to the theater or to Halloween dances or suppers, last Saturday night, were not deigned with flour or menaced with burning paper balls, as was the case some years ago. In fact, there was a time when respectable people in this city stayed at home on All Hallows Eve, not because they feared the spooks which were once said to be abroad, but because they

objected to the much more concrete and tangible annoyances of bad boys. Unless they could go out in carriages they did not care to risk holiday attire in the streets.

In Chicago, this year, groups of roughs paraded the streets, armed with snot bags, and went so far as to jump on board street cars and thrust their attentions on women with their escorts on the way to the theater. In another city dead cats and other unpleasant objects were left in people's doorways. In another, a party of men and women ventured to attempt the destruction of a lumber pile, and when the police interfered with them a free fight followed, in which somebody was shot. All this is pure devilry, and not to be excused by any plea of a festive occasion. Fantastic masking, street parades, and private parties are one sort of fun; wanton annoyance of harmless people is another and reprehensible sort.

## Aid to Divinity Students.

Is There a Chance of Making Paupers  
of the Beneficiaries?

A clergyman recently spoke his mind in one of the churches of this city on the subject of aid to divinity students. He was of the opinion that it was a mistake to give impecunious young men the chance to get through college free; that they sometimes came to feel that everything ought to come to them without effort, and that the whole system of arrangements known as "ministers' discounts" was open to the same objection. He thought that the money spent in helping young theological students to get an education might better be spent in paying their salaries in places where they were needed, after graduation.

This is in the main a sensible view of the matter. There was a time when the educated clergymen in this country were so few, and so badly needed, that aid to worthy students was worthy bestowed, since it helped to free a new land from the plague of ignorant clergy. To a conscientious, sensitive young man, the aid so extended carried with it no suggestion of pauperism. He regarded it as a debt, to be repaid as soon as possible; and in almost all cases it was paid.

But times have changed. There are now so many college-bred clergymen that it is hard for them all to find places which will pay living salaries. The opportunities for the right sort of young man to go through college and the divinity school without receiving aid from funds are much greater than they were years ago; and it is safe to say that very few youths who really have a call to this profession will remain out of it, even if outside aid is withdrawn. Money is now needed, not to provide clergymen, but to endow chairs in the colleges and divinity schools, which may enable them to turn out better educated clergymen; more than this, it is needed to provide workers in out of the way places where the people are too poor to pay their clergyman a living salary. We do not need more clergymen, more theological schools, or more religious sects; the need is rather for better, broader, more intelligent religious teaching, and for the support of such teachers in places where civilization is yet only in the beginning.

The joke now seems to be on Mr. Metcalf, the editor of "Life." He was defeated.

Tom Johnson's auto was badly punctured in yesterday's race.

"Bill" Devery "also ran," but "Bill" is so big that he did not run fast or far.

Mrs. Blanche Molineux got more than a divorce by taking up a temporary residence in South Dakota; she got a husband.

Dowle has left New York, and hereafter Gotham will have to get along with the absent treatment.

There is talk of revising college yells, and whether there is any yell left after the revision or not, will depend on the person who does the revision.

Humanitarians suggest that the tailors of South Carolina might start the fashion of making street suits for gentlemen without hip pockets, to prevent future tragedies.

There is something new in theatrical press work. An actor of some fame has had his thumb chewed by an enraged cook.

A girl in London is said to have twelve different personalities. She must be in training for the original of a society novelist's heroine.

If some of these husky youths who are spending their time on the gridiron were asked to go into the kitchen and help their mothers chop mince meat, would they be strong enough to do it?

The "New York Times" has been conducting a discussion on the meaning of the French phrase "sola agra" as applied by French mothers to their children. The outcome seems to be that the meaning is the same as that of the English phrase "be good." Wisdom and goodness do seem to be much the same in childhood; it is only in after life that a good man is often called a fool.

## Questions and Answers

### Force of High Explosives.

The subject of explosives being incidentally touched upon in a general conversation, G. remarked that dynamite, when exploding, exerted a greater force downward than in any other direction. B. took the position that the unusual amount of penetration noticeable downward after a dynamite explosion is because of comparison of same with explosion of blasting powder, which is far milder, and that all explosives exert an equal force in all directions. G.'s opinion regarding dynamite is a popular one. If correct, on what philosophical principle is it based? Any light on the subject will be gladly welcomed by the parties in question.

G.'s opinion to the effect that dynamite exerts its force downward in the process of explosion is a popular fallacy. All known explosives exert force equally in all directions. B. is right.

### Beats the Ann Problem.

If a horse can trot a mile in 1:50, when hitched to a four-wheeled vehicle, though he can't do better than 2:00 when pulling a sulky, what might he do if they would hitch him to a six-wheeled wagon?

R. F. G.

### Carried by Cleveland.

Was Illinois carried by Cleveland or Harrison in 1892?

WALTER BROWN.

The State was carried by Cleveland.

### Oom Paul Kruger.

Where is Paul Kruger, ex-president of the Transvaal?

He is in Mentone, France.

BOER.

### The Next Speaker.

When did Joseph C. Cannon first enter Congress? Is he a native of Illinois?

PAGE.

March 6, 1878. He was born at Guilford, N. C.

### Senator Cockrell's Age.

How old is Senator Cockrell?

MISSOURIAN.

Senator Cockrell celebrated his sixtieth birthday on the 14th of last month.

### The St. Louis Fair.

When does the Louisiana Purchase Exposition open?

NEW YORK.

In May, 1904.

### G. A. R. Encampments.

Where was the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held in 1875 and in 1891?

VETERAN.

In Chicago in 1875 and in Detroit in 1891.

### The Original Thirteen.

Which of the original thirteen States was last to ratify the Constitution?

S. W. Y.

Rhode Island, on May 29, 1790.

### The Boston Tea Party.

Where can a full list of the participants in the "tea throwing" in Boston Harbor, be obtained?

ALLSTON.

At the Congressional Library, in the "Historic Boston Tea Party," a pamphlet, written by Caleb A. Wallis.

### Monument to Pilgrims.

Can you tell me why there is to be a monument erected in Provincetown, Mass., in memory of the pilgrims? Was not Plymouth Rock always considered their first landing place?

E. E. C.

Plymouth Rock has never been considered the first place where the Pilgrims landed. The Mayflower reached Cape Cod Bay, on November 9, 1620, and two days later the voyagers were roaming over the country trying to find a place to settle. Authorities differ as to the exact date when the landing was made at Provincetown, but it was not later than November 11, 1620.

### Milk and Butter.

Can the Questions and Answers column tell me how many pounds of milk it takes to make a pound of cheese? Also how many to make a pound of butter? 2. What country gives the most butter, and how many dairies are in this country?

DAIRY.

1. According to tracts given out by the International Dairy Association, it takes ten pounds of milk to make a pound of cheese, and twenty-three pounds to make a pound of butter.

2. Siberia is the country which produces the most butter; its last year's production amounted to over 100,000,000 pounds; there are 2,500 dairies in Siberia.

### In a Lighter Vein.

Considering.

May—Have you met Jean's fiancé?

Ethel—No! How does he look?

May—Right well, considering.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Fate.

A fisherman rots in this place;

No more you'll see his treckled face.

He lied on earth, but had to quit,

And now he's lying under it.

—Yonkers Statesman.

He'll Soon Weary.

"You say your new cook doesn't know a thing about preparing a meal, and yet your husband hasn't said a word about it?"

"Yes. You see, he selected her because she was pretty, and I'm letting him feast on her good looks until he gets tired."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Poet's Heroine.

"She is not very fair, and yet

I love her quiet face.

She wears not jewelry's coronet,

But there's a tender grace

Upon her brow and in her eyes

A light which could not die.

If her thoughts were not sweet harmonies,

She'd be beautiful to me!"

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Novel Treat for Her.

Tess—Miss Passy was in that hotel fire, but it doesn't seem to have upset her much.

Jess—Quite the contrary; she had a delightful experience.

Tess—Nonsense! I understand she had a very narrow escape.

Jess—Yes, but a handsome young fireman carried her to safety in his arms.—Philadelphia Press.

The Happy Days.

We're not anticipating

Of the frost along the way;

For all the storm an' trouble,

We sing the happy days!

—Atlanta Constitution.

Local Room Chatter.

"I," began the pen on the reporter's desk, "I am mightier than the sword. Of what use are you, pray?"

"Well," replied the editor's blue pencil, "to make a long story short."—Philadelphia Press.

The Old Beau.

There once was a foppish old beau

Who said, I find walking too slow,

So I procured down the street,

And threw out my hat,

And trip my fantastical train.

—Leslie's Monthly.

He Was Posted.

Farmer Hornhand—Billy, it's about time for you to get out an' wate' 'er stock."

Williams File—Huh! 'a ain't no trust magnet.

—Baltimore American.

## Courts and Capitals of the Old World

By THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

### The Reade Estate.

Sir George Compton Reade, who makes his home in this country at Howell, Livingston county, Michigan, and who has not only an American mother, but like-wise an American wife, has, I understand, arrived in England for the purpose of endeavoring to recover his ancestral acres, Shipton Court, near Oxford, on the ground that they were improperly obtained by a man of the name of Wakefield, the brother of the seventh baronet, as the price of his silence concerning a crime alleged to have been committed by Sir John Reade. And, judging by a letter which I received some time ago from the claimant's kinsman and cousin, the Rev. Compton Reade, the biographer of his uncle, the famous novelist, Charles Reade, who wrote "Never Too Late to Mend," there is a good deal of likelihood of Sir George succeeding in his suit.

There are few stories more dramatic or romantic than that of the fortunes of this old Oxfordshire family, which has so many affiliations in the United States, among its members on this side of the Atlantic having been the late Gen. Meredith Reade, who for a number of years represented the American Government as envoy at Athens.

Sir John Chandos Reade, the seventh baronet, had a son and three daughters. The son got into debt at Oxford, and Sir John declined to pay his liabilities unless he joined him in liquidating the estate. The son predeceased his father, as did also all three daughters, the only remaining one being an imbecile. One day Sir John, who was wont to drink to excess, happened, in a fit of passion, it is said, to strike his butler a blow, which knocked the man down stairs, injuring him fatally. There was but one witness of the deed, a footman of the name of John Wakefield, who immediately after the death of the butler was promoted to the latter's place, and from that time forth assumed confidential relations with his master.

### Failed to Fix Responsibility.

There was no inquest held until three months afterward, and when the corpse was exhumed for the purpose it was found to be so decomposed that an open verdict was returned, neither medical experts nor jury being willing to say for certain whether the death had been due to violence. The body was thereupon restored to its grave, and the widow, embittered by her failure to receive justice, caused the following epitaph to be written on her husband's tombstone: "It was a mortal hand that did the deed."

Thereafter Sir John shut the gates of his grand old Oxfordshire country seat, Shipton Court, against all his friends, kinsmen, and acquaintances, restricting himself entirely to the society of the man Wakefield, from whom he was never seen apart. In fact, Wakefield allowed no one to have access to him, and when the baronet died it was found that he had bequeathed every stick of property, Shipton Court, the heirlooms, in fact, everything of which the great house was composed, to Wakefield, stipulating that the latter should assume the name of Reade, and the family coat-of-arms.

### Will Arouse Scandal.

Of course this will, which disinherited the baronet's only surviving daughter, as well as his grand-nephew and successor to the baronetcy, the late Sir Chandos Reade, aroused an immense amount of scandal and opposition. The imbecile, Miss Reade, was cited by the court of probate to oppose her father's will on the ground of use of undue influence. But being a lunatic and in charge of a keeper she failed to respond, and judgment went by default. Sir Chandos was in India at the time, and when he returned to England some years later he failed in his endeavors to secure a revision of the probate, although he spent a large amount of money in endeavoring to do so.

In 1890 he died and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his first cousin, the present Canadian-born Sir George Compton Reade, who was advised that he could take no steps during the lifetime of the imbecile daughter of Sir John to recover the estates. That lady died in November, 1897, just six weeks before the limit of the time imposed by the statute of 1874. The latter, destined to give to wealthy merchants, financiers and manufacturers an indefinite title to the lands which they have purchased, bars all claims thereto after the occupants have been in possession for thirty years. Unfortunately Sir George did not hear of Miss Reade's death until nearly two months after it had taken place, and then it was too late to institute proceedings for the revocation of Sir John's will owing to the statute of limitations.

### May Yet Get Estates.

It seems, however, that something has turned up which may enable, after all, Sir George to recover possession of his ancestral estates. At the time that the disinheritment took place there was a deed of resettlement effected, attaching the Shipton Court property to the baronetcy. This, of course, signed by both Sir John and the son, rendered the former's subsequent will in favor of John Wakefield of no account. The deed has been missing since Sir John's death. The Rev. Compton Reade does not hesitate to assert that Wakefield destroyed it. But the son of Lawyer Price, who drew up the will in favor of Wakefield, admitted to Compton Reade that the deed of resettlement had existed and that the lawyer who executed the deed of resettlement was Mr. Wickers, of London. The latter died some time ago, and I understand that after much difficulty and search a copy of the deed has been discovered among his papers.

It is on the strength of this copy of the deed of resettlement that Sir George Compton Reade hopes to obtain from the courts the restitution of the Shipton Court estate, taking the ground that under the terms of the deed of resettlement, had only a life interest in the property and therefore had no right to will it away to a stranger. It is doubtful whether the statute of limitations of 1874, above mentioned, would apply in this instance, since Sir John practically bequeathed property which was not his to leave.

### Auctioned Family Portraits.

The first thing that John Wakefield did on inheriting the Shipton Court property from Sir John was to put up at auction all the family portraits by Kneller, Romney, and other old masters, many of which were purchased by the American diplomat and gentleman above mentioned, the late Meredith Reade, a lineal descendant of that Sir James Reade who was knighted by

Queen Elizabeth and whose son settled on this side of the Atlantic. Shipton Court and the estates were purchased in 1653 by Sir Compton Reade, the first baronet of the line, who had defended his other ancestral home in Berkshire for King Charles I until it was burned over his head by the troops of Oliver Cromwell. There are monuments to eight baronets represented in old Shipton Church, and one of the chief lieutenants of the first and great Duke of Marlborough.

The ex-butler has been dead for some years, and his son, who, according to Compton Reade, is a man of character and education, and I believe a graduate of Cambridge, and who has the name of Joseph Reade, has sold the Shipton Court estate to a W. F. Pepper, who will accordingly be the defendant in the suit brought by Sir George Compton Reade. I understand that he is a rich man, having means as great as his command that Sir George, may possibly be able to drag along the proceedings until the baronet gives up the contest for lack of funds.

The Rev. Compton Reade is rector of Kenchester Hereford, is married to a Miss Waring, the daughter of the late Major Scott, who defended Warren Hastings, was a contemporary at Oxford of Tom Hood the younger, is the author of "Broken Threads" and other novels, and founded, while at Oxford, the so-called "Maclaren Vagabonds," with Sir John Strain as vagabond.

### King Leopold's Visit.

King Leopold's recent visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna, has in no way modified his relations to his daughter, ex-Crown Princess Stephanie, Countess Lonyay. It may be recalled that some months ago I asserted in these columns that the Emperor declined to countenance the attitude of the countess, especially in connection with her squabbles with her father about her mother's fortune. In fact, when the visit of Leopold to Vienna was arranged, the Emperor caused it to be intimated to the King through Count Goluchowski, minister of the imperial house and of foreign affairs, that he wished to avoid all discussion or reference to the disputes of Countess Lonyay with her father. Indeed, the relations of the countess with the Emperor are strained, and this is likewise the case with Vienna, a coldness between the countess and her daughter, Princess Otto Windisch-Greutz. It is not true that the Emperor at first refused Leop